Gentlemen!
The King!

His Majesty The King

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A Pictorial Biography in Commemoration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrating 25 Years of the Reign of

H.M. King George V.

"Long to Reign over us"

THE
IMPERIAL CROWN
The Symbol of
British Sovereignty

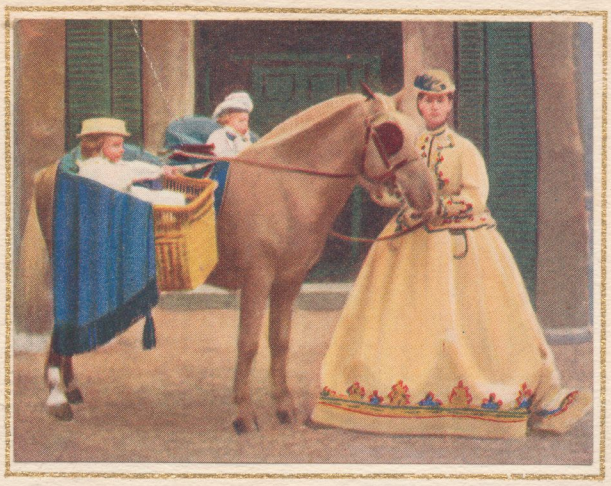
WINDSOR CASTLE

From this most romantic of castles,
the chief home of the Kings of
England since William the Conqueror,
King George and the Royal line
"are styled and known as the
House and Family of Windsor"

Gentlemen! The King!

Chapter I

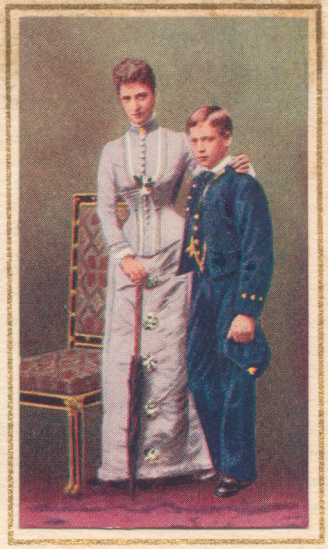
George the Fifth for twenty-five years King of the greatest Empire of all times. "Gentlemen, the King! —long may he reign" This toast is on the lips of millions all over the world this Silver Jubilee year. "But what is the King really like?" men and women all over the Empire are also asking. His face, seen on coins or stamps, is as well-known as the faces of their own families. Even his voice, heard each Christmas over the wireless, is familiar. But what of the man himself? His quick sympathy and the way in which he makes everyone's problems his own have become a by-word. How did he achieve these qualities, which after twenty-five years of the most changing and critical reign of any British monarch have continually increased his popularity? Certainly it was no easy task. Born and brought up in the prosperous times of Queen Victoria, and Prince of Wales during the peace and plenty of the Edwardian era, all the present-day problems of world depression and unemployment were practically unknown to him as a young man. Not only had King George to adjust himself to a new, far harder, and more difficult world; he was hardly on the throne before his Empire was plunged into a war such as had never been dreamt of before.



KING GEORGE THE FIFTH was born in London on June 3rd, 1865. The announcement came as somewhat of a surprise. Only the night before King Edward, then the Prince of Wales, and his beautiful consort Alexandra of Denmark, had given a splendid dinner party at Marlborough House. Next morning the nation heard that a second son had been born to the Royal couple, and that both the Princess and her baby son were " perfectly well."

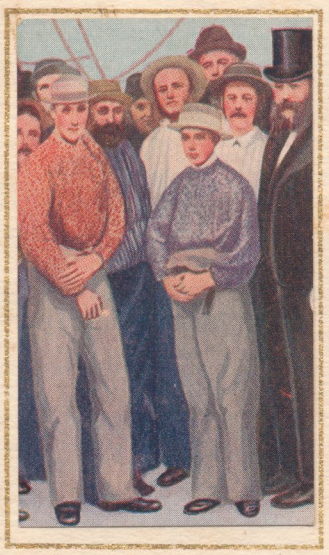
" Perfectly well " and full of boyish high spirits describes King George throughout his childhood. His parents never had the least anxiety over his health as they did with their elder son, the Duke of Clarence. He never suffered from a frequent curse of Royal children—loneliness. From their nursery days the two boys were brought up completely together. In the earliest picture, on page 3, they are seen riding in panniers either side of a pony led by their mother, Queen Alexandra, and in the picture above, playing with her in the garden at Sandringham.

The informality of these two rare pictures gives a good impression of King George's early life. His father was determined that his sons should not be made to suffer from the rigid court etiquette which had so embittered his own childhood. Their lives were simple and healthy to a degree. At seven o'clock they got up, and after a cold bath went for a run in the grounds before breakfast. Occasionally a treat like a visit to the Circus was allowed, and King George would be dressed in his kilt and jacket with silver buttons, shown in the small picture on the left, instead of his plain everyday outfit. Soon the two brothers reached the age when English boys go to a public school. Princes in the past had usually been educated privately. King George's parents wisely believed that an isolated education was unsuitable for the heirs to the throne of a great democratic nation. So when King George was twelve they were sent to the "Britannia", the training ship for officers at Dartmouth, after passing the usual entrance examination. In the picture on the right he is seen with his mother in his uniform as a naval cadet.



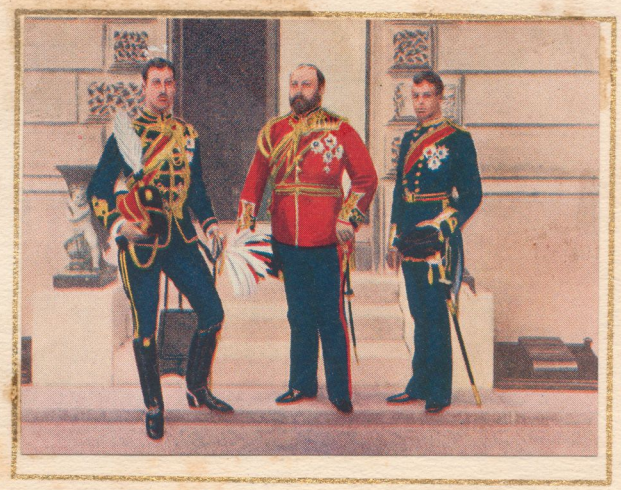
DURING King George's two years on the "Britannia" he and his brother led exactly the same lives as the other cadets, except that they had to work harder. After training in seamanship, or in the workshops, where they are shown, learning to splice, in the large picture at the bottom of the page, they had extra lessons in languages. But life was far from being all work. King George's high spirits made him a leader when fun was on foot and "Sprat," the nickname given to the King because he seemed so small by contrast with his tall elder brother, "Herring," also soon developed into a creditable oar.

Training at Dartmouth over, King George started what he always describes as one of the happiest periods of his life. It was the voyage he and his brother made on board the "Bacchante" as ordinary midshipmen. On board this full-rigged sailing ship, fitted with auxiliary steam power, the Princes visited practically the whole world during the next three years. The picture on the left shows the two brothers dressed in miners' clothes about to go down a gold mine at Ballarat, during the "Bacchante's" visit to Australian waters. Japan, China, Ceylon, South America, South Africa, Palestine and Egypt were also visited by the Royal midshipmen. From the West Indies, King George brought back an interesting memento. It is the spade guinea thrown him by an old coloured woman in the Barbadoes, which he has worn ever since on his watch chain. From Japan he brought back an even more inseparable souvenir. His arms were tattooed in the manner so beloved of sailors.



After a brief spell ashore, King George saw service in North America, and the picture on the right shows His Majesty as a young naval officer. Shortly after receiving his first command, Torpedo Boat 79, a little 128-foot vessel, he was responsible for a particularly gallant rescue of a sister ship. Except for short holidays he was almost continually at sea until 1892. Then, in Dublin he caught such a virulent form of typhoid fever that his recovery was feared impossible.

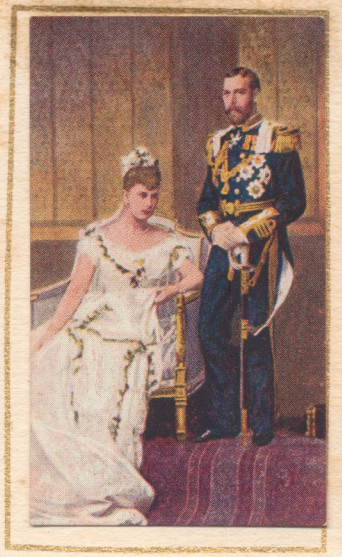
Chapter II



KING GEORGE'S recovery, and the engagement of his elder brother to his cousin, Princess May of Teck, made New Year's Day, 1892, a day of rejoicing. Yet within a fortnight, after only five days' illness, the Duke of Clarence had died of influenza. The Royal brothers are shown on the right with their father, King Edward. This mutual sorrow, which gradually deepened into love, was, perhaps, the first link between King George, now in direct succession to the throne, and Princess May. His calls at White Lodge, the Princess's home, became more and more frequent. Then one spring day in 1893 they took a long walk through Richmond Park. That same evening King George was hurrying off to Balmoral to ask the consent of his grandmother, Queen Victoria, to their engagement.

No engagement could have been more popular with the Nation. Princess May was thoroughly English, the daughter of the popular Duchess of Teck, George III's granddaughter. Royal marriages were not the public affairs they are to-day. Still, the facts leaked out that the bride was to wear the charming satin brocade wedding dress shown in the picture of the Royal bride and bridegroom on the left, that her going-away dress was to be of ribbed white cloth and that everything was to be of British manufacture.

Almost the entire country kept the wedding day, July 6th, 1893, as a public holiday, and a tremendous crowd lined the route from Buckingham Palace to the Chapel Royal.



From now onwards the Duke of York, King George's title in those days, came far more in the public eye. When at York House, St. James's Palace, his first London residence, most of his time was taken up with public engagements. Neither he nor his wife cared much for the ordinary social life of London, and much preferred the country, although they would occasionally make an appearance at some great event. The very rare picture on the right, for instance, shows the King and Queen in fancy dress at one of the famous Devonshire House Balls.

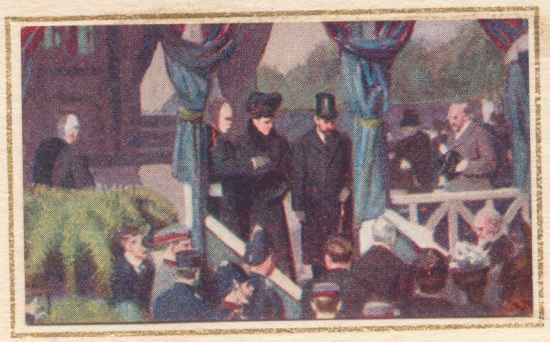
YORK COTTAGE, a charming little house at Sandringham, was, however, their real home. Here, five of the six Royal children were born, and the Queen kept house like any other young mother of a family. It was a free and easy atmosphere in which their young family was brought up. Even King Edward would play bears with the hearthrug. Queen Victoria adored her great-grandchildren. " That I should live to see four generations of my family in succession to the British throne, now I am indeed happy," she said, with tears of joy in her eyes, as she held the baby Prince of Wales in her arms, when the historic picture at the bottom right-hand corner of the page was taken, shortly after his birth on June 23rd, 1894.

The death of Queen Victoria on January 22nd, 1901, marked the end of an epoch. Few people could remember when their beloved Queen had not reigned over them. King George became the direct heir to the throne, and wished to be personally known to his future subjects overseas. So in March, 1901 he set out with the Queen on the first complete Empire tour ever made by the heir apparent. Sailing on the "Ophir" by way of Aden, a call was made at Ceylon. Singapore provided a great welcome at a Durbar held by the four sultans of the recently federated Malay States.

All the principal towns of Australia were visited. The picture at the top shows the Royal Barge being rowed into Sydney Harbour. At Melbourne the King opened the first Parliament of the new Australian Commonwealth on May 9th, 1901, and in Brisbane he saw the aborigines dance the "Corroboree." New Zealand was the next port of call. The picture on the left shows the King's unceremonial arrival at Wellington on June 18th, where he received 82 survivors of the original pioneers.

AUCKLAND AND CHRISTCHURCH were also visited, and the King delighted the Maori chiefs at a great Haka on the Rotorua race-course by wearing a native feather mantle. Last came a typically Scottish welcome from Dunedin. In the picture at the bottom His Majesty is shown laying the foundation stone of Dunedin's fine memorial to Queen Victoria. After a brief stay at Tasmania the "Ophir" cruised along the Southern Australian coast, so that the King could land at Adelaide, Albany and Perth, and have his last glimpse of Australia at Fremantle on July 26th. South Africa was reached in August, and landings made at Durban and Cape Town, and then after a 24-day voyage the "Ophir" steamed up the St. Lawrence. For the next few weeks the King and Queen's cabins were exchanged for sleeping cars in which they crossed the Canadian continent. The picture at the top shows the King starting a lacrosse match at Ottawa, on the outward journey, when he also saw Quebec and Montreal. Another stop was made at Calgary, so the King knows the district where the Prince of Wales now has his ranch. Then after a stop at Toronto and the Niagara Falls, the Royal couple rejoined the "Ophir" and after visiting Newfoundland set sail for home on October 25th. The tour had proved such a success that four years later India, the only important part of the Empire which had been missed out, was also visited.

Back home from their travels, the King and Queen's first thought was for their children. The two elder boys were growing up, and the King spent as much time as possible with them. A keen sportsman himself, he encouraged every kind of outdoor sport. At Windsor cricket matches were arranged against Eton elevens, and the Prince of Wales to-day owes much of his skill at squash rackets to his father's early training. An occasional fight was also not discouraged. One day the King came upon the two boys settling a dispute with their fists, but instead of interfering said smiling, "Let them have it out, they'll make the better men for it." It was decided that the Prince of Wales should follow his father's footsteps as a sailor and the picture on the right shows him with the King on his first day at Osborne.



THEIR MAJESTIES IN CORONATION ROBES

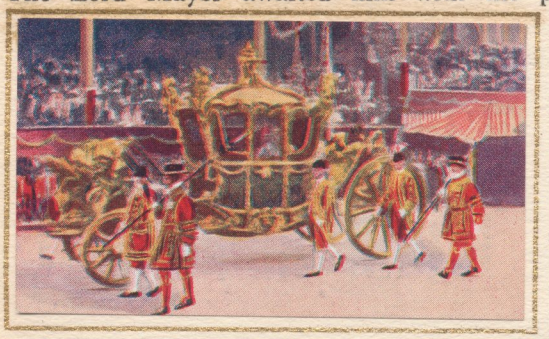
Chapter III

ROYAL sons and fathers in history have not always been on the best of terms. King George's relations with his father were, however, ideal. In private life he was the devoted son, and in public the able second-in-command in the work which earned for Edward VII the title of "The Peace-Maker."

This happy partnership was rudely broken by the sudden death of King Edward in May 1910. Next day, following the usual custom, George the Fifth was proclaimed King in the Throne Room of St. James's Palace. The picture on the right shows the King riding in the great State funeral procession.

Then immediately the full responsibilities of his position fell upon him, in a particularly trying period of Parliamentary crises. Ministers had been afraid that the new King might find his inexperience a handicap. But long before he was actually crowned his Cabinet had fully realised that here was a King not only fully capable of carrying on his father's work, but with special knowledge and extremely sane views of his own.

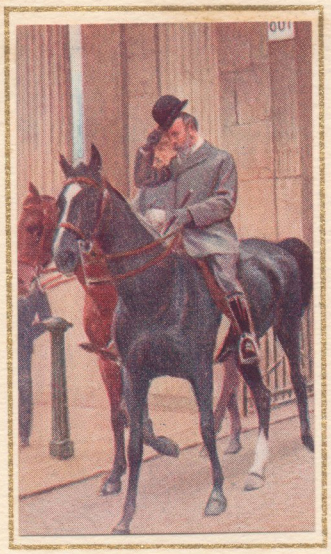
After a year of National mourning, the country threw itself heartily into the Coronation celebrations. For days beforehand the streets were crowded with sightseers. Kensington Gardens became a camp for the soldiers from every part of the Empire who had come to take part in the Coronation procession. The great procession itself, on June 22nd, 1911, through the decorated streets to Westminster Abbey, which is shown in the picture on the left, was, of course, the most important event, but there were many other interesting ceremonies for the crowds to watch. One of the quaintest is seen in the small picture on the right. According to the time-honoured custom of the Ancient City of London, on the day following the Coronation, the King drove to Temple Bar. The Lord Mayor awaited him with the pearl-handled Sword of the city, which the King is seen touching before returning it to the Lord Mayor to symbolise that the City could be in no safer keeping.

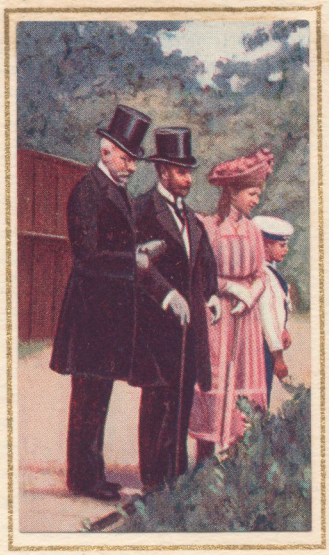


THE impressive ceremony of the actual coronation in Westminster Abbey, is shown in the picture on the right. Seated on the chair containing the historic Coronation Stone—the Stone of Scone, on which tradition says Jacob slept during his vision, the King was anointed and crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Outside in the sunshine, thousands of loyal subjects were waiting and cheered and cheered again as the newly anointed King and Queen slowly drove back to the Palace.

A grand review of the Fleet, and other celebrations took up much of the King's time for the rest of the summer, and his leisure hours were few. The pictures at the bottom show three of his favourite ways of enjoying these occasional rests from duty. Riding is one of the few forms of exercise the King can find time for in London. Punctually at eight o'clock he arrives in Hyde Park for a gallop in Rotten Row, long before most of the other horsemen appear. The picture on the left shows him leaving the Park to return home for breakfast at Buckingham Palace.

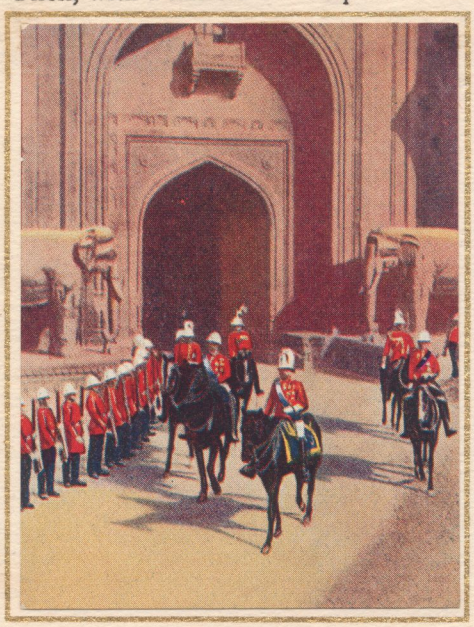
A visit to the Zoo was not only a favourite treat of the Royal children, but of their father, for the King is a keen zoologist, and has brought back many rare birds and beasts from his journeys overseas. In the middle picture he is at the London Zoo showing Princess Mary and Prince George part of his collection from South Africa. In the picture on the right the King is at a shooting party; this is easily his favourite sport. Ranked among the four best shots in the country, he has many record bags to his credit.

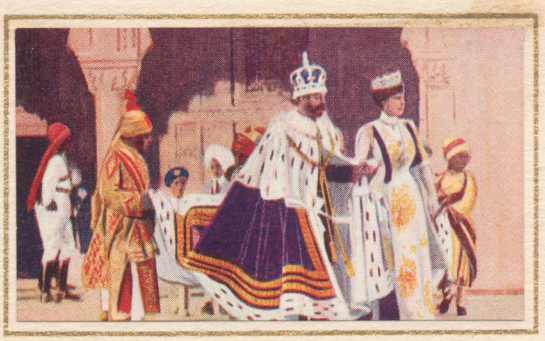


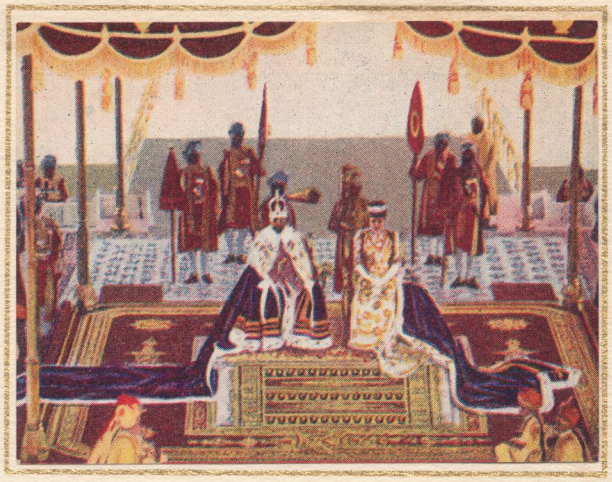


ALTHOUGH essentially practical in character, with a dislike of costly and unnecessary pomp, the King has a great love of simple old English customs. In 1911 he revived the picturesque open-air procession, following the annual service for the Knights of the Garter at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, after a break of over 250 years. The King has always taken the greatest interest in this " Most Noble and Ancient Order of Chivalry," of which he is the head. The Queen is the Lady of the Garter, and is shown in the picture at the top, with the King, in their magnificent Garter robes.

The winter of 1911 marked the first occasion on which a reigning monarch of England had ever visited his dominions overseas. On December 12th His Majesty was acclaimed King Emperor at the most splendid Durbar ever seen in India. The picture on the left shows King George riding into Delhi through the famous gate only opened for Emperors. The large picture on the following page shows the magnificent scene at the Durbar itself. Every ruling Prince of India came to pay homage to his Emperor. Robes were ablaze with costly jewels. Each Prince was escorted by a bodyguard of soldiers, mounted and on foot, while behind filed his retinue in long procession, headed by sacred elephants bearing bejewelled howdahs. Then, with a fanfare of trumpets the King Emperor rose to his feet. In clear ringing tones he made the announcement that took the Empire by surprise. The capital of India was to be transferred from Calcutta to Delhi, the historic capital of India. The great official ceremony over, Their Majesties were able to meet their Indian subjects on a more friendly footing. The small picture at the bottom shows the King and Queen at the Garden Party they gave on the day following the Durbar in the ancient Palace of Shah Jehan, the great Mogul Emperor.



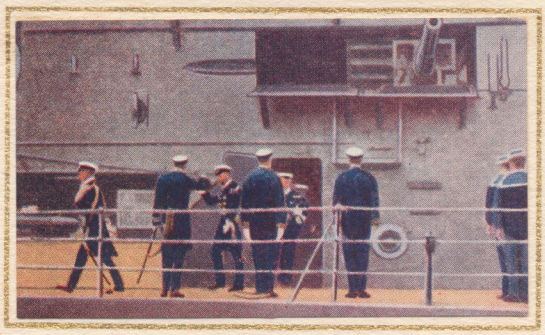




OTHER ceremonies in Delhi took up many days. The King held an investiture, at which the Queen was the first to kneel before him to be decorated with the Star of India. Reviews of native and British regiments followed, and everywhere, as is shown in the picture on the right, their Majesties were greeted with the greatest enthusiasm.

At last came a well deserved holiday. The Queen went sight-seeing in Agra, while the King accepted an invitation to go big game hunting with the Rajah of Nepal. His Majesty proved himself as good a shot with a high-powered rifle from the back of an elephant, as with a shot-gun at home. Out of a total bag of 39 tiger, no less than 24 fell to his gun. Soon the King was hard at work again with official ceremonies in Calcutta, and finally sailed for home early in the New Year.

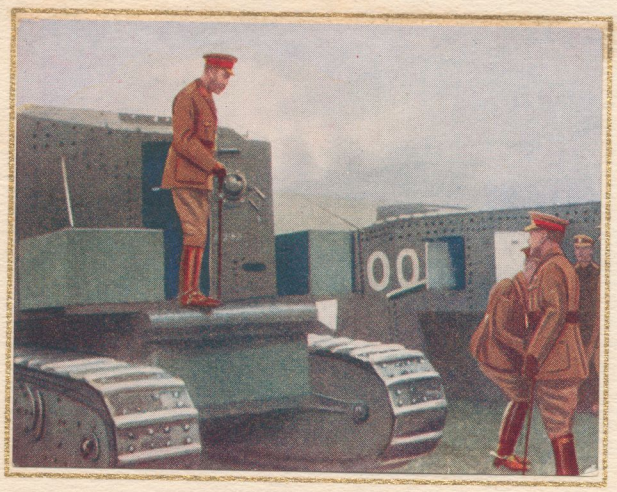
Much of the next three years were spent in getting to know his people better. As well as official visits the King started that now familiar, but then very surprising habit for a King, of seeing things for himself. Shortly after the great coal strike of 1912 the King and Queen insisted on visiting all the worst affected areas. Entirely unannounced, visits were paid to miners' homes, and in their long and intimate talks with the men and their wives the King and Queen really saw how they lived. Knowing his Empire personally in a way no ruler of Great Britain had ever done before, the King kept in closest touch with developments in the Dominions. Visitors from overseas received the heartiest of welcomes at Buckingham Palace, and the King was always ready to perform any ceremony connected with the Empire. The picture at the bottom shows the King early in 1913 inspecting the "Australia"; the first Australian flagship, an all-big-gun battle cruiser built by the Commonwealth Government.



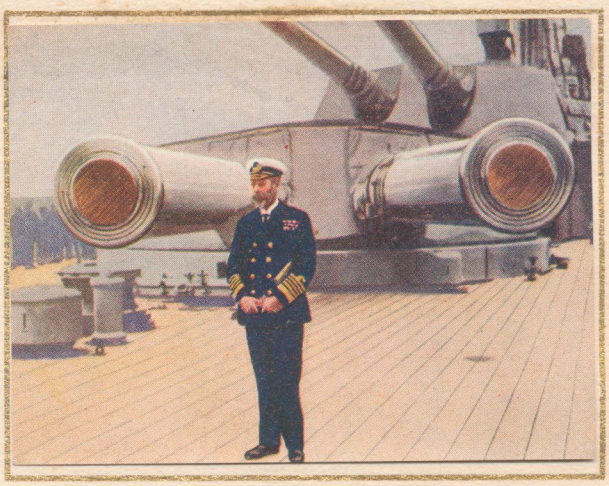
In front of the King, who is just about to inspect the Marines, is the Prince of Wales, then a lieutenant, while following him is Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, the first Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Australian ships. A similar visit of inspection was made to New Zealand's gift to the British Navy, the "Ao-tea-roa" which means in Maori "the long white cloud."

Chapter IV

"My God, what else could we do?" In these words spoken to Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, the King summed up his feelings on Britain's entry into the War. No other ruler had worked harder to prevent it. At the eleventh hour he wired to the Kaiser, "If you think that I can in any way contribute to that all-important purpose, I will do everything in my power to assist." But King Albert of Belgium's appeal to safeguard the neutrality of Belgium could not be ignored. The die was cast. From the evening of August 4th, 1914, when thousands of people gathered round the gates of Buckingham Palace, His Majesty put on khaki and wore it for the rest of the war. During the first three months he helped organise the Home front. Plans for receiving the wounded came first. The King's original plan was to turn Buckingham Palace into a hospital, but consultation with leading architects proved this impracticable, and he and the Queen devoted themselves to organising other hospitals all over the country. When work at home was really under way, the King went to join his armies in France. Already the Prince of Wales was out there, as liaison officer on the staff of Sir John French, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force. Together they talked with troops in billets, visited the wounded at Lille and Ypres, and attended a review of the Belgian army. In the bottom right-hand picture, His Majesty is seen talking to the heroic Soldier-King of Belgium. Other visits to the front were made at frequent intervals. In 1917, to the delight of the army, the Queen accompanied His Majesty. In the top picture, the King is shown with the Prince of Wales looking at a new bomb near the front line in 1917, while in the large picture on the left he is inspecting one of the new hush-hush tanks, the best guarded secret of the war, during the following year.



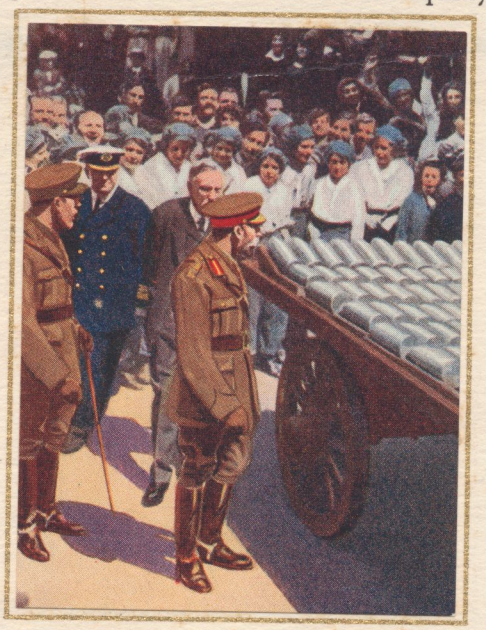
THE WONDERFUL response of the Dominions during the War surpassed even the King's expectations. Every Dominion, every Crown Colony, down to tiny palm-fringed islands, offered their quota of soldiers. And when in a surprisingly short space of time the troops started to arrive, they were specially welcomed. In the picture on the left the King is seen with the New Zealand forces, just after the terrible Spring offensive of 1918. There were no reviews. His Majesty simply went among his soldiers to cheer the tired men. The navy, in the past the most glamorous of Britain's fighting forces, had to face four years of completely silent service. Camouflaged with " dazzle painting " they kept the seas, and with mine-sweeping and torpedo dodging outwitted the enemy attempts at a submarine blockade. Throughout the War, apart from the Battle of Jutland, and an occasional minor but vital engagement with German warships, this was the Navy's work, and the King, a sailor himself, fully realised the value of this grim, monotonous North sea vigil. In the picture at the top he is seen between the forward 15-inch guns of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, in 1917.



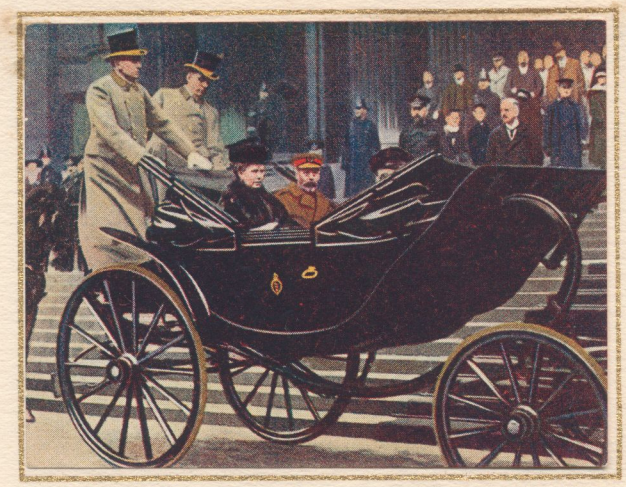
But while in France or at Scapa Flow, the war-time Naval base in the Orkneys, King George never forgot the importance of civilian war work and self-denial in Great Britain. Food supplies began to run short ; the Palace was the first to start rationing, war bread was eaten and meat appeared at only one meal a day. Almost daily visits were paid to the wounded in hospital. Nearly all of them were informal, for the King always likes to see conditions as they really are. Once when a certain hospital was notified that their Majesties intended to pay a visit, the secretary begged that they would come some other day, as " we're so busy, there's something of a muddle." The King's reply was, " That's why we're coming." Frequently these visits to war hospitals were combined with unceremonial presentations of decorations. In the bottom picture on the right the King is shown decorating Rifleman Simmonds at the Whipps Cross War Hospital.

LIKE the King, the Queen was not only a leader, but an inspiration during the war. No description of her complete sympathy with the bereaved can better the Queen's own words when visiting War graves : " Those who fell are not alone in having sacrificed all that life has to offer. Every man of our million dead may have been dearer than anything on earth to some one woman, and in every part of the Empire to-day are women who go on living, with wounds in their hearts that time cannot heal. I wish that my voice could reach every one of them with a word of sympathy." The Needlework Guild under her Presidency turned out thousands of garments a week, while even more important was the way in which the Queen took over the command of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps after it had been going through a particularly difficult period. In the picture at the top, Her Majesty is seen with the King inspecting a typical company of W.A.A.C.'s.

More troops arrived from overseas. Australian soldiers "counted out" the Prince of Wales as a joke on his first arrival in Egypt, but the Prince won their hearts by "counting himself in" again. The other Dominions were equally well represented, and it was with the greatest pleasure that His Majesty accepted an invitation to be present at the 50th anniversary Ceremony of the Canadian Confederation in Westminster Abbey, shown in the picture on the left.

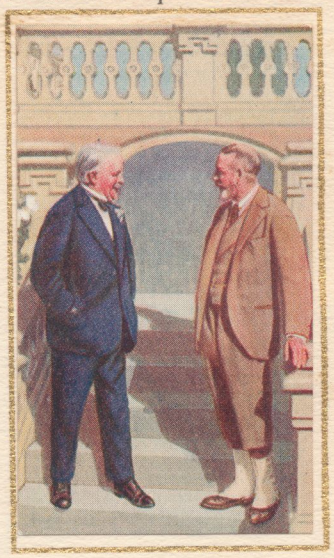


The establishment of the Ministry of Munitions was one of the most important war time measures. The efficiency of the quickly improvised munition factories all over the country owed much to the King's frequent visits. In the picture at the bottom of the page he is seen being welcomed by munition workers during one of the innumerable inspections of their work.

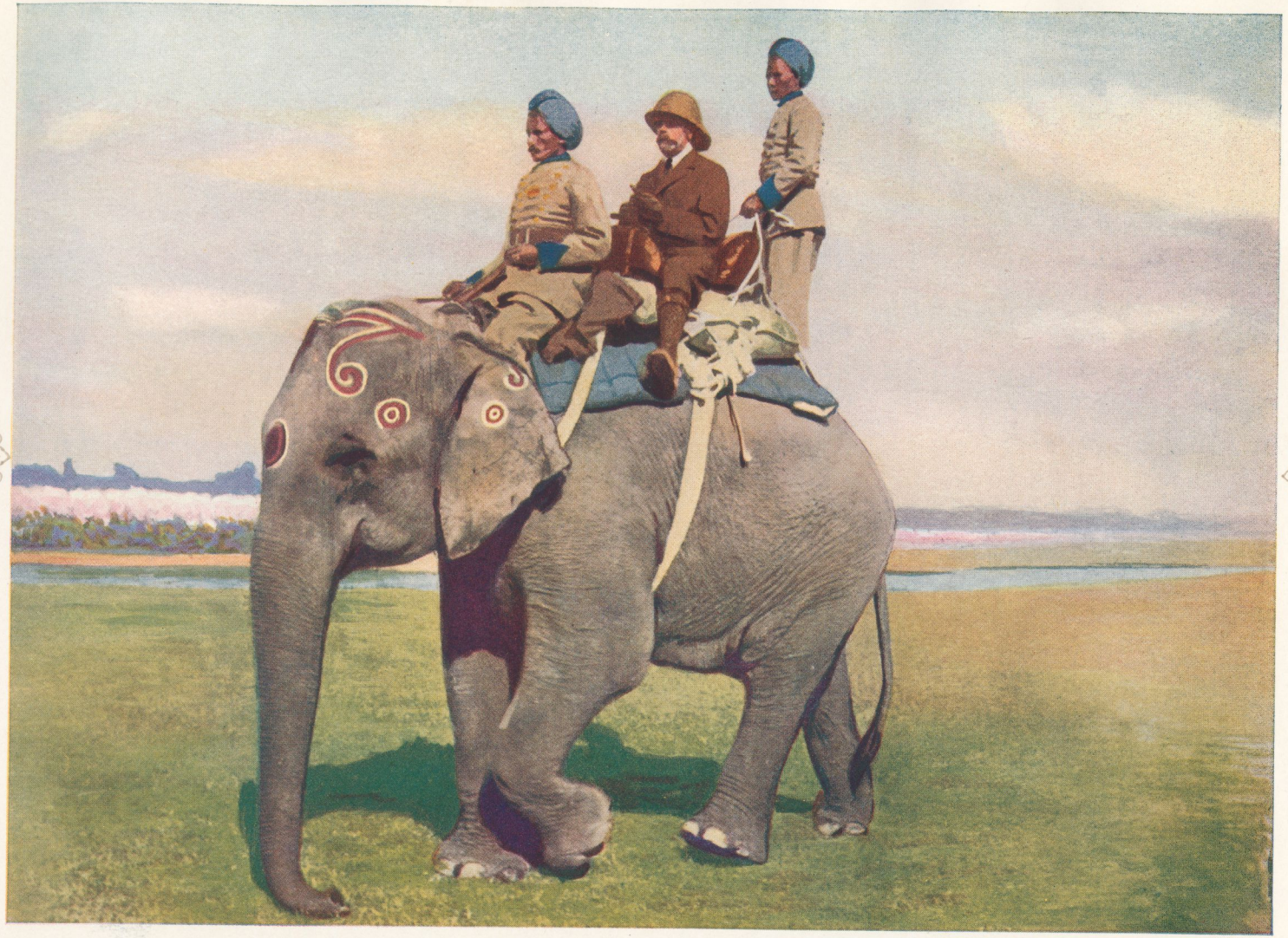


ONE of King George's greatest gifts is that he never interferes in matters that are obviously an expert's job. During the war his Generals and Ministers were never hampered by the sort of Royal interference that so harassed the Kaiser's war lords. But he insisted on being immediately and fully informed of every move of his soldiers on the many fronts. Every plan for new work at home was also fully reported to him by Mr. Lloyd George, the famous war-time Prime Minister, with whom the King is seen talking in the picture on the right.

With every muscle straining to produce more munitions, yet somehow replace the men lost in that terrible Spring offensive of 1918, Their Majesties Silver Wedding was entirely a personal affair. A simple service at St. Paul's Cathedral was all the ceremony the King would allow. Not all their children could be present, for the Prince of Wales was still serving in France, but the Duke of York in his Flying Corps uniform, the Duke of Gloucester in khaki and the Duke of Kent, then a naval cadet, are seen with the King and Queen and Princess Mary in the picture at the bottom of the page, at the simple family gathering which followed at Buckingham Palace.



At last, after nearly four and a half years, the long struggle ended. No one will ever forget the amazing scene outside Buckingham Palace on Armistice Day, November 11th, 1918. Rumours of the cessation of hostilities reached London early in the morning and the whole city declared an impromptu Bank Holiday. Then when the definite news came through at 11 a.m., half London advanced on Buckingham Palace. Every street was completely blocked for hours with wildly cheering crowds hoping to get a glimpse of their King and Queen, who appeared time after time upon the balcony. Next day Their Majesties attended a solemn service of Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral. In the picture at the top of the page they are seen leaving the Cathedral, about to make a triumphal progress through London. The War was over, and with his people the King turned to the task of rebuilding in peace the War-weary Empire.

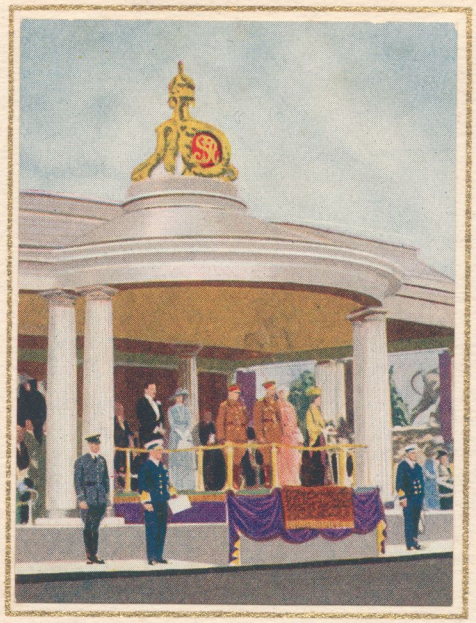


THE DURBAR VISIT TO INDIA, 1911

Chapter V

IN the period of reconstruction that followed, the King was to play an equally important part, and 1919 was almost as strenuous a year for him as 1918. There were old threads to be picked up, and innumerable new interests created by the War. Above all, there was an ever-growing and closer contact between the Throne and the public.

The Peace Conference was held in Paris, but His Majesty kept closely in touch with the endless details and complications, while President Wilson came to London to discuss with the King his ideas for the League of Nations, before going to the Conference. Then, after months of discussion, the Peace Treaty was finally signed at Versailles on June 28th, 1919. Three weeks later came England's great Peace celebration, the Victory March. Headed by Marshal Foch and Earl Haig, all branches of the services which had helped to win the War paraded London. The picture at the top shows the King taking the salute. But in the hour of triumph, Their Majesties never forgot the sacrifice that had made victory possible. " To the sick and wounded who cannot take part in the festival of victory," the King issued a message. " I send greeting and bid them be of good cheer, assuring them that the wounds and scars, so honourable to themselves, inspire in the hearts of their fellow countrymen the warmest feelings of gratitude and respect." To keep public memory always fresh, the " Not Forgotten " Association was founded, and at his father's request, the Prince of Wales became Patron of the British Legion. Frequently Their Majesties would invite severely-wounded men to Buckingham Palace, and chat informally with them, as in the top picture on the left. Both the King and Queen took a deep personal interest in the worst sufferers of all—the men who had lost their sight. In the bottom picture the King is seen talking with a group of blind soldiers. And while comforting the bereaved, Their Majesties must have thought of their own sorrow. In January, 1919, their youngest son, Prince John, had died after a long illness.



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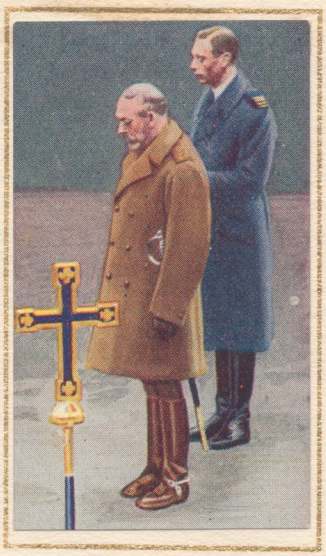
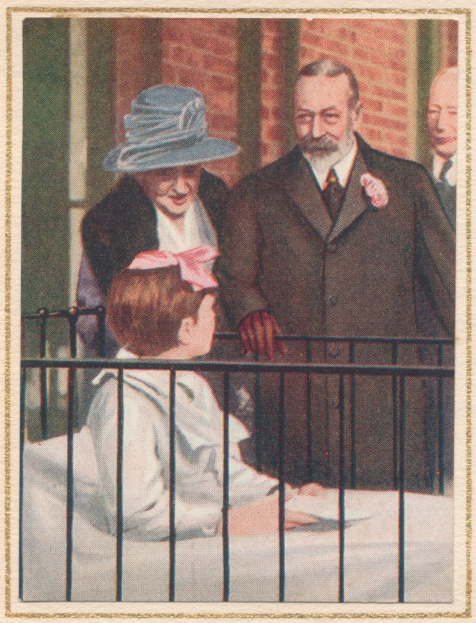
A SAILOR himself, King George was particularly interested in the Navy's own victory celebrations in London on August 4th, 1919, a River Pageant on the Thames. In the centre picture at the bottom, the King is seen landing at Chelsea from the State Barge, in which he had been rowed from Tower Bridge to watch a display by coastal motor boats and river firemen.

But the greatest occasion of that first peace year was the first anniversary of Armistice Day, November 11th. In Whitehall a temporary cenotaph had been erected. Dedicated to each man who had given his life in the service of the Empire, its brief inscription "To the Glorious Dead," expressed the spirit of the occasion far better than a more elaborate monument. There was a short service, and then the King laid a wreath on the cenotaph, as shown in the picture at the top of the page. At eleven o'clock, the hour when the War had ended, the guns boomed the signal for the first Two Minutes' Silence. The roar of London was hushed, and in that unforgettable stillness the King stood bareheaded among the thousands of his subjects who thronged Whitehall, in silent tribute to the fallen. The left-hand picture shows the King during the Two Minutes' Silence.

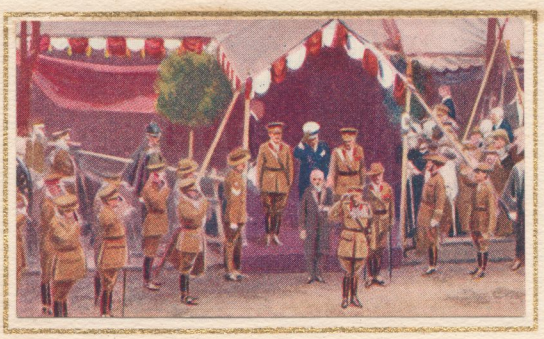
However heavy the King's public duties might be, he never neglected his duties as a son. Much of his leisure was spent with his mother, Queen Alexandra, who was now growing old. In the picture in the bottom right-hand corner of the page he is with her at a meet of the West Norfolk Hounds near Sandringham.



In spite of his many new activities the King kept in even closer touch with his people overseas. The magnificent new Dominions headquarters in London, which acted not only as the High Commissioners' offices but also as permanent exhibitions of produce and centres of information, particularly pleased him. In the picture at the bottom right-hand corner of the page he is seen opening one of the earliest of these, Australia House, which occupies an enormous island site in the Strand, facing the Law Courts. A great deal of the King's first hand information of present-day conditions overseas has been gained by long talks with the Prince of Wales. Immediately the war was over His Majesty felt that the moment had arrived for his eldest son to start visiting the Dominions. Long before the Peace Treaty was signed, plans were on foot for the first of the Prince's four visits to Canada in August 1919. Back home in time for Christmas he and his father spent much of the next two months studying post-war conditions in Australia and New Zealand, so that the Prince should have every possible form of information when he set out on his first world tour in March 1920. In the picture at the top, the Prince is seen having a last-minute talk with his father at Victoria Station before journeying to Portsmouth, where he set out in the "Renown" for New Zealand and Australia by way of the Panama Canal.



Pictures of important official occasions cannot alone hope to give a close personal impression of the King. The four next pictures show the friendly intimate little occasions when His Majesty can throw kingly dignity aside and enjoy informal talks with his people. The picture on the left is just one of His Majesty's many visits to children's hospitals. Note the way in which he has managed to make the rather shy little person in bed join in his joke.



BOTH the King and Queen are not only intensely interested in child welfare, but have a real way with children, so that the shyest of youngsters soon feels at home. Occasionally amusing incidents occur. Once when the Queen visited a hospital in a very poor part of London it was feared that the children might perhaps be a little too frank. Her Majesty was rather surprised to be told by one small patient, " I can't tell you that, miss. Sister didn't say you were going to ask that question." In the top picture on the left the King is visiting an orphanage in Guernsey in 1921 with the Queen and Princess Mary. The Channel Islands, with a total population of only 40,000, have so seldom been visited by Royalty that at first the children were inclined to be a little overawed until His Majesty started talking to them in his friendly way.

Again, in the picture on the right, of the King visiting the war graves in Belgium, in 1922, His Majesty's human understanding is shown. With little ceremony, accompanied by a few of the officers he had known in France, the King was among the first of the many pilgrims who visited these sacred spots that " shall be for ever England."

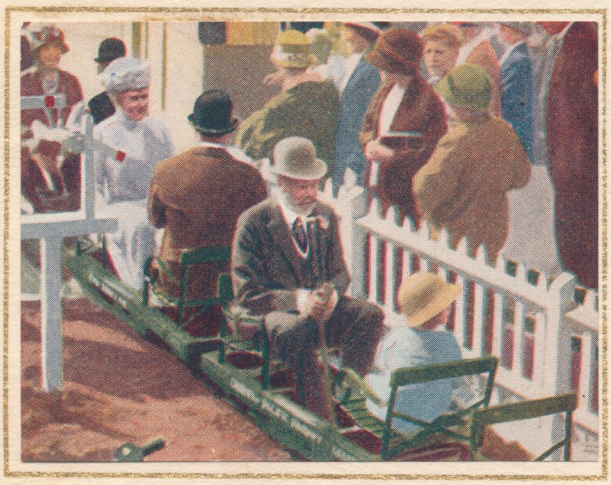
However busy state affairs may keep him in London, the King tries to visit each part of his kingdom at fairly regular intervals. In the bottom picture on the left Their Majesties are in Wales, listening to a Welsh singer dressed in the traditional steeple hat and red cloak, which is the old National dress of the women of the country. The Welsh are famous for their sweet voices, and the King, himself a descendant of the Welsh Tudors, takes a delight in the lovely old songs in the Welsh language which are part of the country's heritage.

Always interested in old customs, His Majesty commanded that his eldest son, when he became Prince of Wales, should be invested with all the ancient ceremonial at Carnarvon Castle. At this Castle, nearly 700 years before, the first Prince of Wales, Edward I's infant son, was given to the chieftains as a ruler " born in Wales, who could speak never a word of English and who never did wrong to man, woman or child."

Chapter VI

THE year 1922 was particularly happy for the King. First came a family event—the marriage of Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles, now the Earl of Harewood. The King had always hoped that his only daughter would marry an Englishman and remain in England, and was delighted at the match. The nation fully shared in his joy. It was the first important Royal wedding for a generation, and Princess Mary was extremely popular. She had worked as a V.A.D. during the War and since then had done much valuable work as the extremely efficient leader of the Girl Guide movement. The picture on the right shows the happy couple at the reception at Buckingham Palace, which followed the wedding in Westminster Abbey.

Another great pleasure to the King during the same year was the start of work on an idea which had appealed to him from the first moment he heard of it. This was the great British Empire Exhibition of 1924-25, to further Empire unity by representing every Dominion and Crown Colony and by bringing thousands of overseas visitors to London. Even before work was started in 1922 at Wembley, a suburb of London, on the great central stadium to hold 125,000, the dominant figure behind the scenes was the King. His Majesty's tact and patience were responsible for smoothing out innumerable difficulties. On April 24th, 1924, the King drove to Wembley to declare the Exhibition open. Each part of the Empire had its own section, where visitors could see how their fellow members of the Empire lived. Apart from the opening ceremony, the King and Queen often visited the Exhibition as ordinary sightseers. In the very unconventional picture on the left the King and Queen are shown on the miniature railway, while in the bottom picture on the right His Majesty is leaving the Giant Noah's Ark.



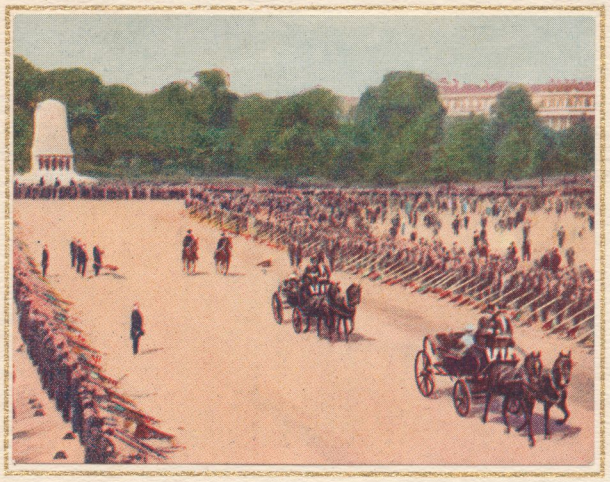
ONE of King George's wisest resolutions as a young man was never in any circumstances to do anything that could associate him in the slightest degree with party politics. This impartial attitude proved a valuable national asset in 1924, when the first Labour Government came into power. His old Ministers had mostly been friends of long standing. He was now faced with a Cabinet of almost completely unfamiliar faces. The least feeling that the King personally favoured their opponents would have made the easy relations that quickly developed between His Majesty and the new ministers almost an impossibility. As it was, while everyone else was wondering how these "wild Socialists" would behave at Court, the King had already started making friends with them. In the picture on the right at the bottom of the page, the King and Queen are seen at an Aldershot review enjoying a hearty joke with the diminutive Labour Minister for War, Mr. Stephen Walsh, who started life as a miner. In Dominion matters this complete unconcern with party politics has been equally invaluable. Ever since the first assembly of Dominion Prime Ministers was held as part of Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations, the King has closely followed the frequent Imperial Conferences and had long talks with the different Premiers. In the picture at the top he is seated among the representatives at the Imperial Conference of 1926. Seated on the right is Mr. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister of Canada and on the left Mr. Stanley Baldwin, British Premier at that period. At the back from left to right stand the Hon. Walter Monroe (Newfoundland), Mr. J. G. Coates (New Zealand), Mr. Stanley Bruce (Australia), General Hertzog (South Africa), and Mr. Cosgrave (Irish Free State).

Anxious to keep in touch with every form of interest overseas, whenever an Empire sports team visits this country His Majesty makes a point of meeting the members and of attending at least one of the matches. In the picture on the left he is seen talking to the West Indian cricket team before their match with Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge. Drawn from all sections of the Colony, they visited England in 1928 and put up a fine record.

Chapter VII

NOVEMBER 11th, 1928, saw the King once more standing bare-headed beside the Cenotaph. No one in the huge crowd that surrounded him on that bitter day knew that he was suffering from a bad chill. Not till ten days later, when he was really seriously ill, was the first announcement made. As pleurisy, then further infection of the lung and weakening of the heart developed, special prayers were ordered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the churches were crowded with men and women praying for the King's recovery. Day and night a silent army waited outside Buckingham Palace for news. The highest in the land watched with Old Kate, the famous race-course figure, who is seen in the picture on the left. It is typical of His Majesty that later, when he heard of her vigil, he wrote to her.

At last, after an operation, the bulletins improved, and by the New Year, 1929, the crisis was past. Not until February, however, was the Royal patient strong enough to leave London for Bognor. The peace and quiet of his stay on the South Coast worked a wonderful cure. In the picture at the top, the King and Queen are shown on the first day the King was allowed out of doors. Then after a quiet month at Windsor everyone rejoiced to hear that the Thanksgiving Service for His Majesty's complete recovery would be held in June. A slight relapse postponed it for a few weeks, but soon he was well on the road to health again. The large picture at the bottom of the page shows the enthusiasm of the nation as the King drove from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey on July 7th, 1929.



FORTUNATELY there were no more relapses. For a time the King had to take things quietly but soon he was firmly back in harness again. But with the start of the nineteen thirties it is impossible to write King George's life as if it were an ordinary biography. Events are too near, and the light that beats upon a throne too fierce for anyone to need reminding of recent happenings. Instead, for the next few pages you will find pictures and descriptions of individual events, some personal, some state occasions, that make up the life of the King to-day and show his real character, both as a King and as a man.

Before he was supposed to have completely recovered from his illness, people were delighted to see the King riding in the Row once more. In the picture on the right he is being waylaid there by an Alexandra Rose seller. Alexandra Rose day was instituted on June 26th, 1912, to celebrate the fiftieth year in England of the King's mother, Queen Alexandra, and so far over a million pounds have been raised for charity.

Racing is said to be the sport of kings. Of recent years King George has become almost as fond of racing as his father, King Edward VII. On the whole he prefers flat racing to steeplechasing, and neither he nor the Queen ever miss the Derby. The picture at the top shows the Royal carriage, in which the Earl of Harewood sits beside the King, being cheered by gypsies, as they drive to the Derby. The King's own horses have carried off many of the minor events, and the cheerful picture at the bottom shows him at Epsom on such an occasion. But although he usually has a horse running in the Derby and some have been warm favourites, His Majesty has never so far carried off the great classic, much to his disappointment. Still, everyone hopes for better luck next time, and the King's horse is always heavily backed for patriotic reasons. The King is a good loser, however. After the race he always personally congratulates the owner of the winner, and invites him to be his guest at dinner that evening—a much coveted compliment, for that night the King always entertains the members of perhaps the most exclusive club in the world—the Jockey Club.

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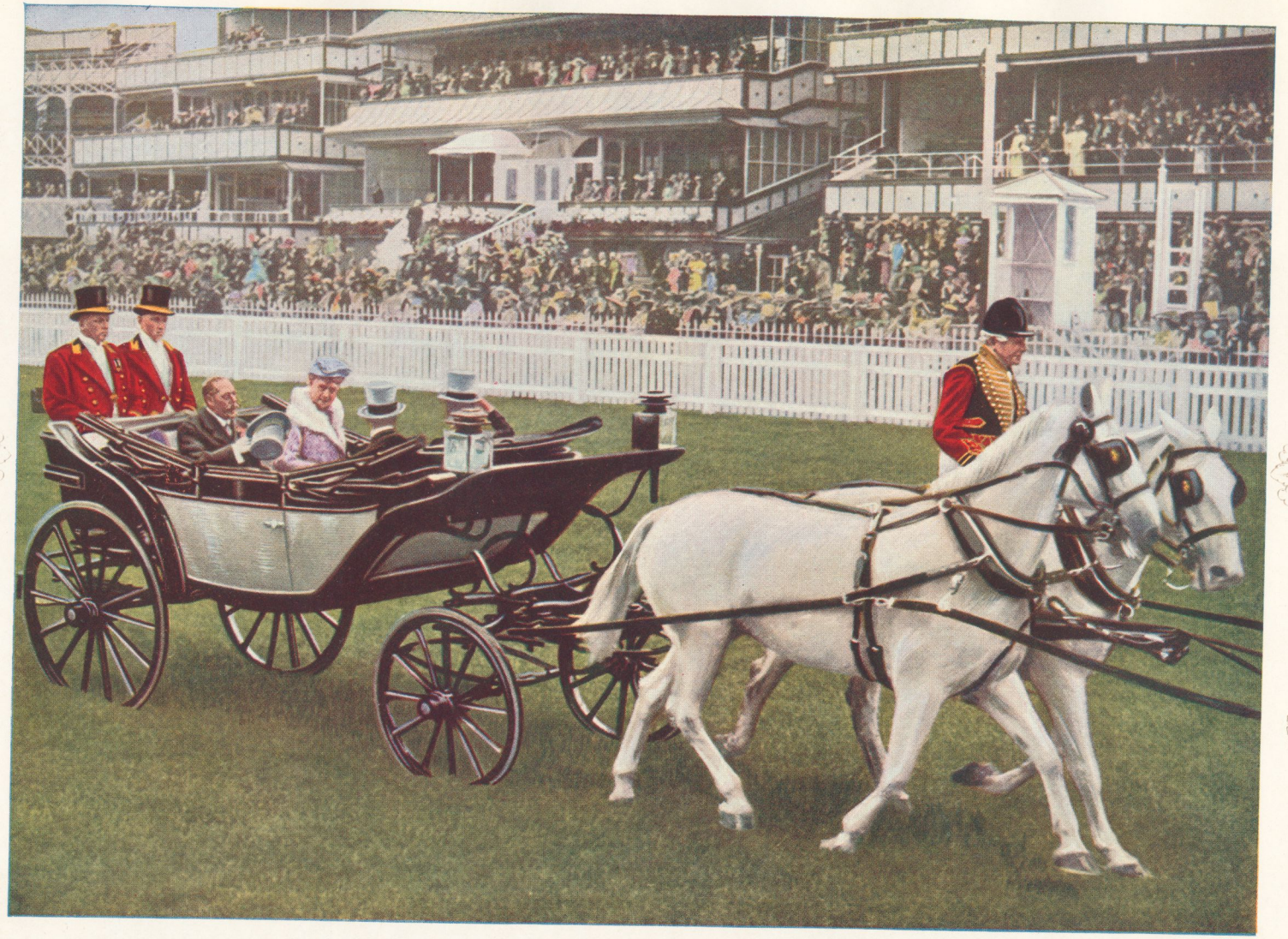
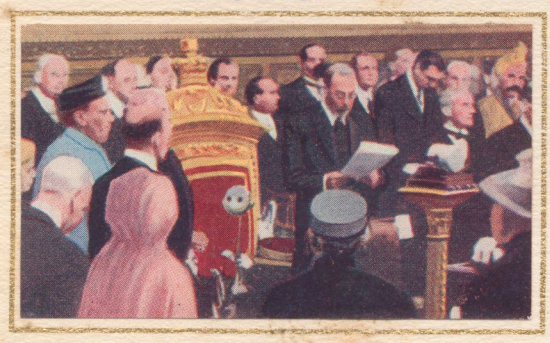


THE STATE DRIVE AT ASCOT

LIKE most of his subjects the King is extremely keen on cricket, and gets quite as excited over Test Match scores as anyone else. Batting and bowling triumphs have a special interest for him, as he knows so many of the players personally. Members of Overseas Test Teams can generally look forward to meeting the King. The picture at the top shows an unusual occasion, when, instead of being invited to Buckingham Palace or meeting the King at a match, the Australian Test Team of 1930 were invited to spend an afternoon at Sandringham. Members of the team each had a few minutes' conversation with the King and Queen, and were surprised at how much the King knew, not only about the progress of the tour, but also of their personal records.

As well as these friendly meetings with Overseas visitors the King is just as actively concerned with official Empire matters as ever. Every development is keenly noted and he is always ready to undertake any work for the welfare of the Empire. In the top picture on the left he is seen opening the Round Table Conference of 1930, the most important of the several recent conferences held in London to try and find an amicable solution of the Indian problem.



The King's interest in farming has brought him closely in touch with life on the land. He can talk crops and cattle with the best of them when occasion arises. In his early days he spent much time at York Cottage in practical work developing the Sandringham estate. He scarcely ever misses visiting the great Smithfields Club Agricultural Show, held in London each year just before Christmas. Not only, like any other farmer, does he enjoy inspecting the fat stock from all over the country, but there is the pleasure of seeing his own pedigree cattle well placed.

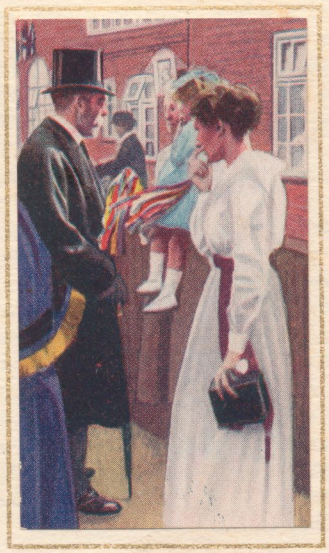
The Sandringham strain is famous, and takes prizes all over the country. When the Prince of Wales bought his Canadian ranch it was the King who supplied him with a great deal of the stock, including the famous stallion, Will Somers. In the bottom picture on the left the King is seen inspecting some prize sheep at the Smithfields Club Show.

THE King's fondness for picturesque old ceremonies has already been mentioned. The picture at the top shows a charming old custom in which His Majesty takes a special interest—the distribution of the Maundy Money. The most ancient of royal charities, it consists of gifts of specially minted Maundy Money to as many old men and women as there are years in the Sovereign's age.

The three little scenes at the bottom show more every-day events. On the left the King is seen making friends with a youngster in the working-class district of Wandsworth, only one of many such friendly visits to London's poorer districts.

Next he is seen at Middlesex Hospital congratulating Sister Dorothy Thomas upon a particularly heroic action. One day in the operating theatre there had been a slight explosion. After everyone had left, the Sister remembered that some hydrogen cylinders had been left behind, which might explode. Quietly she went back and removed them.

Next the King is seen arriving at Balmoral for a real holiday. Windsor is too near London for him to be free from cares of State. Even Sandringham can be reached by Ministers in a few hours. But for a few weeks in August, when the Court moves to Balmoral, Queen Victoria's beloved Scottish retreat, he can hope for a rest. Still, not even these Highland holidays are always sacred. It was from Balmoral that the King made his dramatic return to take personal control of the situation during the 1931 crisis.



Chapter VIII

KING GEORGE has never lost his love of the sea. Before going to Balmoral each summer he always spends a few weeks on his yacht "Britannia" at Cowes. "Britannia" was built for his father over forty years ago, but when recently a suggestion was made that she should be scrapped and replaced by a craft of a later type, King George refused even to entertain the idea.

Old as she is "Britannia" still holds her own each year at Cowes Regatta and has a long string of important races to her credit. No one enjoys a race more than the King. Often taking the helm he lends a hand also at all sorts of other odd jobs. In the picture at the top he is seen hauling on a sheet with the crew. It is amusing to remember after the 1934 controversy, that once in "Britannia's" younger days it was suggested that she should be sent over to America to try and regain that coveted trophy, the America's Cup. King George very wisely refused, saying that he preferred to race his yacht for his own pleasure.

While King George is still spoken of as "Our Sailor King," for the last quarter of a century, at least, his contact with the Army has been equally close. In the centre picture he is seen during an inspection of one of the youngest branches of the Army —the Royal Tank Corps. An officer wearing the distinctive Tank Corps beret is showing him the married quarters, where the soldiers' children are giving him a hearty cheer.

Next comes the most stately and picturesque of all military ceremonies—Trooping the Colour. Held each year on the Horse Guards Parade, in Whitehall, by the Brigade of Guards, the flower of the British Army, it celebrates the King's birthday. In the bottom picture the King and the Prince of Wales are seen in Guards uniform riding from Buckingham Palace down the Mall.

TROOPING the Colour certainly only has one rival as far as London pageantry is concerned. Whether the sight of the King in the centre of the huge parade ground waiting to take the salute, as the splendidly trained Guards Regiments, with their magnificent uniforms, march past, is finer than the State Opening of Parliament, is a matter of opinion. The latter certainly has more picturesque ceremony attached to it, although less of it is seen by the public. Taking place each year in November, first comes the stately drive in the historic gilt coach shown in the picture on the left, from Buckingham Palace to Parliament Square. Surrounding His Majesty are a Sovereign's escort of Household Cavalry. Arriving at the Houses of Parliament, an official from the House of Lords, Black Rod, makes his way to the "faithful Commons," whose doors have all been locked in his face. This custom survives from Cromwellian days, and symbolises the rights of Parliament. Black Rod knocks three times, and on being invited to enter the Chamber, invites the Speaker and Members to the House of Lords to hear the King's Speech. There the Peers of the Realm are gathered, wearing their coronets and magnificent ermine-trimmed robes of State.

The other two pictures show the King talking with a few of the many visitors he meets from overseas. In the picture at the top, he is decorating an Australian officer. In the bottom picture on the left he is with a group of South African pilgrims who visited England in 1934. At all times the King is anxious to get everyday information from all classes about Dominion conditions, but his interest at this time had a personal note. His third son, the Duke of Gloucester, was about to start on an Imperial Mission to Australia and New Zealand. Whenever any of his sons make an overseas visit, His Majesty first collects every possible piece of information and advice. Then father and son have long talks about the countries and the people to be visited. Many people have been surprised at the detailed knowledge of local conditions displayed by the Princes on their Empire tours. Few realise how much of this is due to King George.

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FROM a boy the King has been extremely interested in mechanics and carpentry. In his naval cadet days he was always tinkering about with something, and during their early married years at York Cottage the Queen used frequently to boast of how useful he was "about the house." There is nothing he enjoys more than watching skilled artificers at work. In the bottom left-hand picture the King is seen watching a rivetter at work, in a big ship-building yard.

More and more of recent years the Prince of Wales has come to be his father's right-hand man. Not only is he the King's natural understudy on official occasions ; father and son are the best of friends. They make a habit of talking over national problems together, and especially when it comes to Empire questions the King depends largely upon his sons' help, as the Prince of Wales has so much recent first-hand information from his many visits overseas. The top picture on the left is a portrait of the Prince as he appears to-day. It is difficult to realise that he is now in the forties, but fitness is almost a mania with the Prince. However many official engagements there may be, he usually manages to fit in a strenuous half-hour at squash racquets, although golf is his favourite game.

The King's next son, the Duke of York, is almost as well-known as the Prince of Wales. It was only recently, however, when the Duke of Gloucester went on his first Imperial Mission, that the third brother became equally familiar. He is definitely the soldier son of the family, and is devoted to his regiment, the 10th Royal Hussars. In the picture on the right he is seen at Army manœuvres. An open-air type of man, the Duke is passionately fond of riding. He spends every moment he can each season hunting in the Shires. During his recent visit to New Zealand he delighted everyone by riding at a race-meeting and was only just unplaced at the finish. A social life has little appeal for him, and he is rarely seen in London except on official occasions or visits to the King and Queen.

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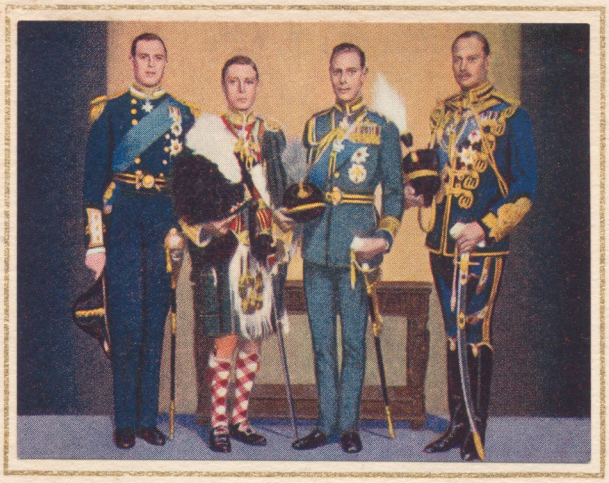
PROBABLY the most popular sports event in England to-day is the Football Cup Final. Tickets are sold out months beforehand, and thousands of football enthusiasts from all over the country pour into London and besiege the great Stadium at Wembley, where the final of the greatest "soccer" event of the world is held. Whenever possible the King is among them. In the picture at the top he is seen shaking hands with the teams before the great match of 1934, when over 90,000 people saw Manchester City beat Portsmouth by two goals to one in a thrilling struggle.

Another sporting event which yearly attracts larger crowds is the Wimbledon Tennis Championships. During the whole fortnight of the meeting every place is occupied in the vast stands which surround the Centre Court. Seats are always reserved for the King and Queen in the Committee Box. Both Their Majesties are sure to be there for several of the important matches. In 1934, when there was the great excitement of Great Britain winning back both the men's and women's singles titles for the first time since before the War, Their Majesties were among the most enthusiastic spectators. In the lower picture on the left they are shown congratulating the two champions, Fred Perry and Miss Dorothy Round, on their splendid achievement.

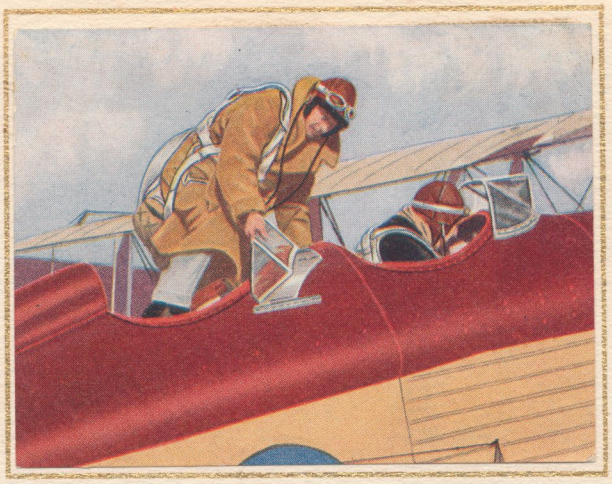
In the upper picture on the left the King and Queen are seen visiting what has been described as "The Nation's Shop Window." It is the great annual British Industries Fair, where every sort of industry from one end of the Empire to the other is shown. Held in two sections, one in Birmingham and the other in London, the King always makes a point of visiting at least one of them and making a thorough tour lasting several hours. His Majesty is not content just to see things. He gives advice and if he thinks necessary, criticism. Many manufacturers have to thank the King for some valuable suggestion. The Queen is equally outspoken when it comes to domestic articles. She insists upon being shown exactly how everything works, and is quick to appreciate new labour-saving devices to make housekeeping easier.

Chapter IX



NOWADAYS, instead of the Prince of Wales continually being in the public eye, first one and then another Royal brother springs into the limelight. In the early years after the War the Prince of Wales almost continually acted as his father's understudy, but now that the younger sons have more experience they take it in turns to relieve him. The four brothers are shown together in the top picture.

The most important of the Royal brothers after the Prince of Wales, is, of course, the Duke of York. Not only is he the second heir to the throne, but he is the father of the young lady who may possibly one day sit upon the throne of England. His marriage in 1923 to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, with whom he is seen on the left, was a great event. Earlier, the Duke of York had been inclined to be a little shy on public occasions. The Duchess's easy manner and real interest in everyone she meets helped him to overcome this difficulty. Their first Imperial Mission to Australia and New Zealand in January 1927 was a tremendous success. Their first child, Princess Elizabeth, had been born the previous year. No little girl's upbringing could be simpler. The only person who is allowed to do anything that could possibly be described as spoiling is her grandfather. The King and little Princess Elizabeth are the greatest of friends. One of her greatest treats is to look at his famous collection of stamps. As a boy most of the King's pocket money was spent on a modest collection of stamps. He has never lost his taste for this absorbing hobby, and now has one of the finest collections in the world. His Majesty also possesses a unique collection of antique watches and clocks. In the lower picture on the right, Princess Elizabeth is playing with her younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose.



WHILE the King sees more of his little granddaughters, as they live in London, he is extremely fond of his two sturdy grandsons, twelve-year-old George and his younger brother Gerald, whose home is in Yorkshire. In the picture at the bottom of the page they are being taken by the Queen and their mother, the Princess Royal, to see Trooping the Colour on the King's birthday.

The Duke of Kent, the youngest of the King's sons, was always the Prince of Wales' inseparable companion—they shared apartments in St. James's Palace and spent most week-ends together at Fort Belvedere, the Prince of Wales's country home—and the elder brother must feel a little lonely since this bachelor existence was broken up by the Duke of Kent's marriage, in November 1934.

Still, he certainly has a charming new sister-in-law. Princess Marina of Greece swept everyone off their feet as soon as she arrived in England, by her beauty and charming easy manner, so well shown in the picture on the right. The same high-spirited, energetic sports-loving type as her husband, no young couple could be more suited to each other. One of the most important of their honeymoon plans was for Princess Marina's first flight, and the Duke of Kent was delighted to find that his bride showed every sign of becoming quite as air-minded as himself and his brothers.

Our "First Flying Princess" is certainly a proud title for the new Duchess of Kent. In many ways Imperial air-mindedness owes a great deal not only to the encouragement, but to the example of the King's sons. The importance of the announcement in 1928, that in order to fulfil his many engagements the Prince of Wales would travel by air, cannot be exaggerated.

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People who still wondered if flying was really safe realised that if the Prince travelled by air it must be all right. At first he used a Royal Air Force machine, but he soon had a little two-seater of his own, from which he is seen alighting in the picture at the top. He has made one or two short solo flights, but in the ordinary way is always accompanied by an experienced pilot. His machine is, however, fitted with dual controls, so that he can take over whenever he wishes.

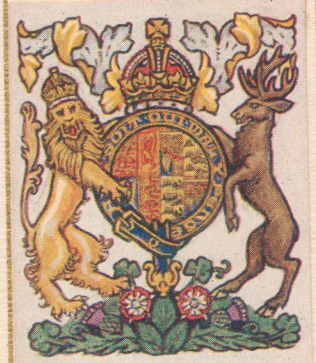
AT THE HELM OF "BRITANNIA"

THE King leaves it to his sons to show an active example as far as air-mindedness is concerned, but takes a close personal interest in every new Imperial service or record that cuts off yet another few hours between different parts of the Empire. In the upper picture on the left he and the Queen are seen paying a surprise visit to Mildenhall, just before the start of the great England to Australia Air Race in October 1934. They talked with all the competitors, including Mr. C. W. A. Scott and Mr. Campbell Black, the winners, who set up the amazing new record of 71 hours, and the Queen took a seat for a minute or two in the great Dutch air liner which was second. Nearby is Miss Amy Johnson, the famous air-woman, who has just been given a letter by their Majesties to deliver to the Duke of Gloucester, in Australia.

While flying has done much to bring the men and women of the Empire closer together, the Boy Scout movement has definitely done the same thing for the younger generation. From 1908, when Lord Baden-Powell started with a handful of boys, until to-day, when there are two million scouts all over the world, the King has been one of the keenest supporters. Not only has the King often inspected Boy Scouts, as seen in the lower picture on the left, but Lord Baden-Powell consults him on important matters connected with both the Scout and Girl Guide movement.

Last on this page comes a picture that symbolises the new spirit of optimism and hope that fills the Empire to-day. When the King and Queen went to Glasgow in September 1934 to launch the new giant Cunarder, the "Queen Mary," it seemed as if after so many years the depression which had held up the building of the liner was completely over. Not only the famous Clyde ship-yards, but factories all over the country, long idle, were working again. There was work again for many, soon there would be more for the rest. The gigantic size of the liner will be seen by comparison with the stand in which the King and Queen are standing on the right of the large picture on this page.

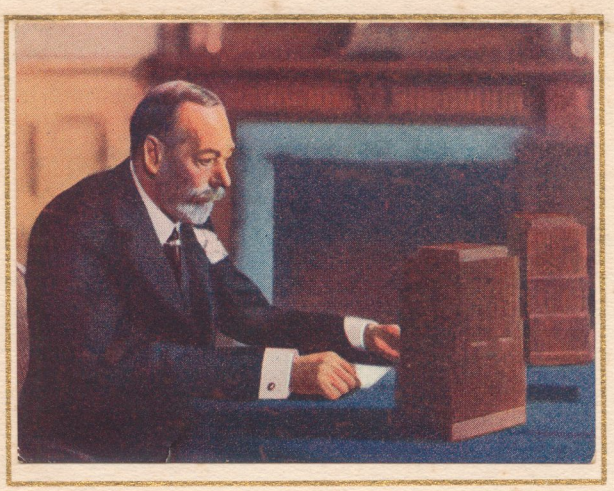
ONE more ceremony, the most important of them all, still remains to be described—the celebration of the King's Silver Jubilee on May 6th, 1935. The twenty-five years of his reign have brought sorrow and joy. War, international wrangling, distress, and unemployment have been compensated by the Empire Unity for which the King has worked ever since his famous "Wake up England" speech 33 years ago. Above all there has been the continually increasing love of his people, never shown so clearly as during this Jubilee year. Months beforehand every boat from Australia and New Zealand was booked up by visitors determined to arrive in time to see the great Jubilee Procession, through the streets of London, for the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's Cathedral. To mingle with the crowds came Canadians, South Africans, Indians, men and women from every part of the Empire. And those who remained at home were equally determined on making their own celebrations worthy of the great occasion. The King's typical thoughtfulness had already aroused a feeling of close personal contact. Early in the year, before any elaborate plans were made for street decoration, His Majesty let it be known that he would prefer no uniform system to be adopted, as this might throw too heavy a financial burden on some people. Instead each householder should do as he thought best. As well as their own Jubilee celebrations, there will be one personal memory of the King that the millions who could not come to London will hand down to their grandchildren. It is the King's own voice heard over the wireless on the evening of Jubilee Day from Buckingham Palace. And so we end this book with a picture of the King broadcasting. Beneath this picture on the opposite page is perhaps the most moving greeting ever sent by King or Emperor to his people. It is not merely a message from the King of the greatest Empire in history to each of his subjects, but above all, the beloved head of a great Family talking in the quiet of his own home to every one of its loyal members throughout the world.



Coat of Arms
of Her Majesty
QUEEN MARY

Coat of Arms
of His Majesty
KING GEORGE V

Coat of Arms
of His Royal Highness
THE
PRINCE OF WALES



H.M. KING GEORGE V
broadcasting to the Empire, Christmas Day 1934, from his private study at Sandringham.

I WOULD like to think that you who are listening to me now, in whatever part of the world you may be, and all the peoples of this Realm and Empire, are bound to me and to one another by the spirit of one great family.

I SEND a special greeting to the peoples of my Dominions overseas. Through them the family has become a fellowship of free nations, and they have carried into their own homes the memories and traditions of the Mother Country. With them I bear in my heart to-day the peoples of my far-distant Colonies. The bond of the one spirit knows no barriers of space.

MAY I add very simply and sincerely that if I may be regarded as in some true sense the head of this great and widespread family, sharing its life and sustained by its affection, this will be a full reward for the long and sometimes anxious labours of my reign of well-nigh five-and-twenty years?

God Save the King

Coats of Arms
and Devices of the
British Commonwealth of Nations

Page	UPPER Left	UPPER Right	LOWER Left	LOWER Right
3	England	Scotland	Ireland	Wales
4	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney
5	Canada	Alberta	British Columbia	Manitoba
6	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland
7	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Prince Edward Island
8	Quebec	Saskatchewan	Newfoundland	Canada
9	Australia	New South Wales	Queensland	S. Australia
10	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland
11	Tasmania	Victoria	W. Australia	Australia
12	Union of South Africa	Cape of Good Hope	Cape Colony	Natal
13	Orange Free State	Orange River Colony	Transvaal	Union of S. Africa
14	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland
15	British East Africa	Northern Rhodesia	Southern Rhodesia	Nigeria
16	Gold Coast	Zanzibar	Tanganyika	Gambia
17	Uganda	Kenya	Nyasaland	Somaliland
18	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland
19	New Zealand	Sierra Leone	Malta	Gibraltar
20	India	Bombay, Presidency of	Delhi	Madras
21	Province of Bengal	Presidency of Bengal	Baluchistan	Agra and Oudh
22	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland
23	Central Provinces	Assam	N.W. Frontier	Bihar and Orissa
24	Ceylon	Burma	Straits Settlements	Federated Malay States
25	British Honduras	British Guiana	British N. Borneo Co.	Bahamas
26	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland
27	Bermuda	Barbadoes	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
28	Seychelles	Grenada	St. Lucia	Turks and Caicos Islands
29	Antigua	Dominica	St. Christopher	Nevis
30	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland
31	Montserrat	Virgin Islands	Falkland Islands	St. Helena
32	Mauritius	New Hebrides	British Solomon Islands	W. Samoa
33	Papua	Fiji	St. Vincent	Hong Kong
34	England	Scotland	Wales	Ireland

The Illustrations of this pictorial biography of King George are coloured reproductions of actual photographs. Each picture shows some historic event or homely incident with the authenticity that only a photograph can give. A careful search of all available records has been made to ensure the accuracy of every detail of colouring so that this book shall show His Majesty exactly as he appeared on each occasion.

The Borders on each page embody at the corners the Coats of Arms and Devices of the Indian Empire, Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates of the British Commonwealth of Nations. These are correctly drawn in every detail and a table of reference is printed on the opposite page.

The Type in which this book is printed is Baskerville, the most English of all types and perhaps the most beautiful. Cut originally in 1760 by John Baskerville, the famous Printer of the University of Cambridge, for his superb editions of the Bible and the classics, it has been used by makers of finely printed books ever since. The combination of elegance with extreme clearness is its chief characteristic, and it is regarded as the one typically English type that shows no foreign influence.

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